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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney.—Week ended October 19. Rodents destroyed, 1,818; examined, 533; found infected, 0. Week ended October 26. Rodents destroyed, 1,923; examined, 494; found infected, 1.

BRAZIL.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—
Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, November 18:

Two weeks ended November 17. The following-named vessels for United States ports were inspected and granted bills of health: November 6, the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 26 cabin and 41 steerage passengers from this port, and no change in the crew personnel; and the British steamship *Crown Prince*, for New Orleans, La., with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel. November 7, the Brazilian steamship *Acre*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 42 cabin and 22 steerage passengers from this port, and with an entire change of crew and officers at this port. November 8, the German steamship *Gertrune*, for New York, with 1 steerage passenger and 2 new members of the ship's personnel, and with a cargo of coffee; and the Norwegian steamship *Sausonberg*, with a cargo of coffee, for New Orleans, La., no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel. November 11, the British steamship *Jeanara*, for Hampton Roads, Virginia, in water ballast, with no change in the crew, and with no passengers. November 12, the American steamship *Olsen and Mahoney*, for San Francisco, Cal., with no passengers, with a cargo of coal, and with three new members of the crew signed on in this port. November 13, the Belgian steamship *Calderon*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 4 cabin and 16 steerage passengers, and with no change in the crew; and the Norwegian bark *Ebenezer*, for Boston, Mass., in stone ballast, with no passengers, and with two new members of the crew signed on in this port. November 16, the German steamship *Corrientes*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, with no passengers, and with no change in the crew.

During the week ended November 3 bubonic plague caused 1 death at Santos.

At Rio de Janeiro during the week ended November 10 there were no cases nor deaths due to yellow fever; 14 cases of smallpox were reported, with 4 deaths, and 5 cases of plague, with 1 death. At the close of the week there were in the hospital of São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever, 22 cases of smallpox, and 16 cases of plague. There were also 2 deaths caused by leprosy at Rio de Janeiro.

At Pernambuco, Brazil, during the two weeks ended September 30, smallpox caused 54 deaths and bubonic plague 3 deaths.

At Rio de Janeiro during the week ended November 17 there were 2 cases of yellow fever reported after a total absence of such disease for eight weeks; 7 cases of plague and 11 cases of smallpox, with 5 deaths. At the close of the week there were in the hospital São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever (both cases of this disease being

treated at their homes), 13 cases of smallpox, and 17 cases of plague. There was 1 death during the week from leprosy.

According to official reports there were 2 deaths in the town of Natividade in the State of São Paulo from plague during the three months ended June 30, 1907.

In the official report for the State of São Paulo for the quarter year ended June 30, 1907, there were no deaths attributed to smallpox or yellow fever throughout the State.

CANADA.

Report from Victoria, British Columbia—Measures against tuberculosis.

Consul Smith reports, December 10:

Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Sanitarium.—British Columbia is the first province in Canada to take active steps to restrict the prevalence of tuberculosis.

A determined effort has been made by the health department and the provincial government of British Columbia to mitigate the prevalence of this disease. During the past year the provincial government has given \$20,000 for the equipment of an antituberculosis sanitarium, the medical societies have contributed \$30,000, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has donated \$5,000, the governor of British Columbia \$10,000, and various citizens have subscribed \$20,000 additional, making a total of \$85,000 at the command of the directors in charge of the society, which is duly incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

A site for the sanitarium has been secured on the bank of the Thompson River, 8 miles west from Kamloops, British Columbia, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 250 miles east of Vancouver, and the place has been given the name of Tranquille. The location is admirably adapted for the purpose, being 11,000 feet above sea level, with an average rainfall of 10 inches and the fall of snow light. Just at this point the Thompson River is nearly 5 miles in width. A large farmhouse, on grounds including 1,500 acres, has been rearranged, with all modern accessories, so as to accommodate 15 patients, in addition to superintendent, nurses, and others. The sanitarium was formally opened November 28, 1907, and out of 70 applicants 15 were admitted and are now undergoing treatment. In selecting the first patients no regard was paid as to whether they could or could not pay. The 15 chosen are those whom the medical board believes the hospital can most greatly benefit.

Over \$50,000 has been invested in the ample grounds and temporary building, but next spring it is expected returns will be received from local societies being organized in all the towns and cities of the Province, when large buildings, capable of accommodating hundreds of consumptive patients, will be erected and equipped with all modern facilities.